

What Does John L. Lewis Want?

By TULLY NETTLETON

The following is taken from an article appearing in the July 14 issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an International Daily Newspaper, published in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

JOHN L. LEWIS does have a smile. I have seen it. It is not the leer of the villain in the second act nor is it a gloat of triumph, though the Lewis countenance can express with complete seriousness a certain amount of self-sufficiency.

The Lewis smile is a fugitive thing. Photographers have seldom caught it, being perhaps more interested in those leonine, shaggy-browed personifications of elemental force with which the public is so familiar. I sat through one extended press conference without suspecting that a more easy and genial expression could rest on the massive jaws.

Then, toward the end of the second conference, a nervy reporter asked a question loaded with political dynamite. Instead of resenting the trap, the leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization smiled knowingly at the newsman and replied, "I have nothing further to say on that subject."

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The smile crept out again when I asked him to take a few minutes—he with strikes against four steel companies on his hands, his position to consolidate in the motor industry and workers in a dozen industries turning to him for leadership—to take a few minutes to talk to me about the fundamentals of his committee's plans of organization for labor.

"We are trying to organize the unorganized in the mass production industries," Mr. Lewis said. "That in itself is a big program, but we do not intend to stop there. We intend to be of service to other groups. We are concerned with organizing the unorganized and not with reorganizing the organized. That will be our program if organized groups in the American Federation of Labor let us alone."

Officials of the C.I.O. charge the Federation leadership with having been negligent or ineffective in extending the benefits of unionism to the great mass of unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Certain it is the Federation never enumerated in its membership more than a tenth of the 40-odd million wage-earners in the United States. The C.I.O. alleges particularly a failure to utilize the possibility of the vertical or industrial type of union organization, by which all the workers from top to bottom in a given industry are welded into one bargaining unit.

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The almost phenomenally rapid success of the C.I.O. in organizing workers of many industries along these lines has incurred some of the liabilities and difficulties which beset that type of organization. The deeper unionism dips into the economic strata, the fewer have been the educational opportunities of the members it enlists.

With the Wagner Act now guaranteeing freedom to organize, unions have grown space. But education in union methods and what unionism means is a slow process. Organizers who until two or three years ago could not get near certain plants are now blamed for not being able to hold their newly recruited followers in line and to prevent sporadic interruptions of production or breaches of agreement, as if they ought to have forged overnight an airtight and smooth-running organization. That is the extenuation pleaded by labor men in the secondary sit-downs that have blackened the record after recent motor industry agreements.

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Mr. Lewis, as a capable actor, has cast himself in the role of an embodiment of American labor, particularly the more brawny section of it. Thousands of workers have flocked to him because he has given them the kind of leadership they can understand—though it may be a leadership with all the weaknesses of force. Many would as quickly flock away in the absence of visible returns. Mr. Lewis avers that in the long run he has only the power labor gives him and that this depends on the accuracy with which he interprets the worker's aspirations.

How far these aspirations will lead is the enigma of the C.I.O. Though Mr. Lewis has refused offers of more salary from his union or lucrative positions in coal companies, he does not hesitate to ask for much for the man in the middle.

"A living wage?" he exploded in answer to one interviewer's question. "No! We ask more than that. We demand for the unskilled workers a wage that will enable them to maintain themselves and their families in health and modern comfort, to purchase their own homes, to enable their children to obtain at least a high-school education and to provide against emergencies."

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"Iabor strikes," Lewis told the National Press Club, "I never wanted any strike if I could avoid it."

He says he wants for labor simply an increased participation in an increasing productiveness of industry.

However much of an ogre he may appear to many employers, some who sat at the conference table have found in him more of a gentleman than they expected. In 1924, Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, said at a dinner celebrating the signing of the Jacksonville agreement, "Lewis is more than a successful battle leader. He has a sound conception of statesmanship, of the long-view interest of the people and the industry he serves."

ITALY UPSETS PEACE PLAN

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA—TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1937

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JAP SHELLS FIRE CITY

TOKYO, July 20.—Japanese officials and press despatches from China today painted an ominous picture of an imminent clash of arms and interests between the two countries. The Japanese government is "preparing" to the central Chinese government at Nanking and an ultimatum has been issued to commanders in the north threatening drastic action today.

NANKING, July 20.—Japanese sources declared today that Japan had replied to the virtual ultimatum to withdraw her troops from the Peiping battle area with a reiteration that a no settlement would be acceptable unless Japanese troops also were withdrawn.

PEKING, July 20.—Japanese artillery was reported today to have wrecked the towers of the walled town of Wangkung, the western suburb of Peiping on the Yungting river, shortly after an ultimatum demanding evacuation of the 29th Chinese army had expired.

TIENTSIN, July 20.—The Japanese army seized control today of the entire waterfront at Tientsin, including wharves, Chinese customs offices and foreign shipping companies, in preparation for the expected arrival of 35,000 troops from Japan.

DOMEI (Japanese) news was reported from Tientsin, Japanese field headquarters.

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PACKING CASE, BLONDE ENTER ROEDIGER CASE

Bigamist Tried to Get Large Box From Son's Employers

TORONTO, July 20.—A packing case and a German girl were the latest items in the Wagner Act mystery here today as police pressed their investigation of the Toronto branch of the packing plant.

Police learned George Fries Roediger, under name of George Fries, was trying to obtain a large, empty packing case from the plant at which he was working when he was at the time he was living here with his wife, "wife," he married at Barrie, Ont., in 1928.

SON IS HUNTED

While investigation centres here in the search for the blonde woman, State police and State officers are hunting, particularly in California, for Roediger.

George is said to have gone to the state in 1936 and was known by the names Roger and Rodgers.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

U.S. ENTERS TENNIS FINAL AT WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON, July 20.

In one of the most dramatic matches in Davis Cup history, the Budweiser of California rededicated spotted Baron Gottfried Von Cramm again beat his twin brother, but beat him today 6-8, 5-6, 6-2, 6-4 in the fifth and deciding set to give the United States its first victory over the United States and Germany, the victory's a set to the United States in the challenge round against Great Britain.

Brooks' triumph over the German was followed by a second victory after Henrich Henkel's second-string Teuton singles player, had crushed the United States' 1936 champion, T. B. 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, in the first of the closing day's matches and had beaten the United States' two veterans with the Americans at two victories each.

Airways Brings Buenos Aires 3 Days to Gotham

NEW YORK, July 20.—Pan-American Airways has accelerated schedule to bring the Caribbean and South American areas within 21 hours and Buenos Aires three and one-half days to New York.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Highway Death Toll Crash Now Stands At Five

BROOKLYN, N.Y., July 20.—Death toll in the highway deaths of the week of here Saturday night was raised to five Tuesday morning when one of the cars died of his injuries.

Only a fracture of the third finger of the left hand, a fracture of the right forearm and a broken leg.

He was admitted to a hospital in the Bronx city council by Alderman J. W. Gilligan. He gave no name of the motorist at the county line.

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IF IT WILL HELP ALBERTA THE
EDMONTON BULLETIN IS FOR IT

TUESDAY, JULY 20

JUNE COMES AT LAST

Gardeners and farmers who like to see below the surface of things have been digging holes in their garden plots and fields to find out how far down the water table has gone. Results vary, but there is agreement that the water table well below the roots of the growing plants, ensuring that nothing but a prolonged drought can interfere with their satisfactory growth for the rest of the season.

Approximately one-quarter as much water fell in Edmonton in forty-eight hours as falls on the average in an entire year. All precipitation records were washed out. Rain has probably fallen faster during short periods, but never so rapidly. The water table has been down two days. On one city street a sun-made youth launched a boat. "No fishing" signs were up in several places. Considered simply as a phenomenon, it was a remarkable occurrence, any day, but one that did not occur excepting Prince Rupert, and, er—Vancouver?

The results are gratifyingly apparent everywhere. Gardens have taken on a new interest in life. The grass is green again. The leaves of the trees have been washed, the air cleared of dust, the birds sing again. The farmers are cheerful and the drooping crops have revived. This might be the middle of June, not the latter half of July.

GOOD AND BAD

Registered unemployed in Alberta on July 5th numbered 9,326, a drop of 144 in the two previous weeks. Again, the direction of development must be set the certainty, which became apparent about the same time, that farm relief will have been continued through the summer, and the coming of the comparable to that of last year will be on a even keel.

Bearing in mind that some of the improvement in many lines of employment was due to expectations of favorable crops, the fact has to be faced that the whole situation is scarcely different from last year. It will probably coat the province and the Dominion with the blight of unemployment, and a similar crisis in the world's history, is a comment from London.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

Hugh John MacDonald may become leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba legislature.

Two thousand tailors are on strike in New York.

Prince Christian of Denmark and Princess Maud of Wales were married yesterday.

Bustle—Slight frost in low places.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

A. W. Foley will address meetings at various points in the province.

Governments of the three prairie provinces are going to investigate the best cattle industry by appointing a commission for that purpose.

St. Petersburg—The Czar has dissolved the Duma and dismissed the ministry. A general revolt is expected. "Not since Charles I and Louis XIV have their thrones been the berries of the people than has a similar crisis in the world's history," is a comment from London.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Winning—Argument in the Kelly appeal was completed today and judgment was reserved.

London—Berlin claims that 200,000 British and French troops have been engaged in the recent fighting on the Western front.

London—The Government will ask parliament to put up \$450,000,000 pounds. This is the largest sum since the beginning of the war, and would go well beyond the compass of this report. All that can be done here is to sketch very summarily some of the most essential points.

The first factor which paved the way to a complete change of approach was the realization that the traditional method of deflation had failed to arrest the catastrophic decline of trade, production, employment and consumption in 1929. During the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 which first felt the blast of the depression trend to check it by various deflationary measures. In Germany, the United States, Britain and other countries drastic efforts were made to reduce costs and prices, to cut down government expenditure and, in many cases to lower wages.

None of these measures achieved the desired result. Unemployment continued to mount towards a total of 100,000,000, and the social structure continued to shrink and confidence to diminish. As prices fell, the burden of every debtor was multiplied, most of all in the farming communities, because agriculture produced only a small percentage of other commodities. It followed that farmers were progressively unable to meet their obligations, to pay their taxes, and to consume their proper share of the national production.

As the depression continued, it became likewise unable to meet the interest on their external debt and to maintain the value of their imports in the face of the dwindling value of their exports. To give one example, which is typical of the general situation, the value of British imports in 1932, despite Poland's foreign debt amounted in 1929 to 3,799 million zlotys against which was set her export value at 2,314 millions. By great exertions the debt had been reduced to 1,700 million zlotys, but the value of her exports had fallen away to 925 millions, so that mainly through the action of world prices against which the country was practically powerless, its position was rendered extremely difficult.

AN EASY VICTORY?

An armistice has stopped the fighting around Peking. Nobody argues any more. The Chinese general of the 29th army told the Japanese commander he was sorry for what had occurred, and promised that his army will vacate that part of China while Nanking signs no such "local set-
tlement."

The Japanese have a similar crisis in that part of the country where the German commanders consented, albeit reluctantly, to continue to live in their own country. And is substantially the condition upon which any conqueror of people are permitted to exist when their country is being fought for?

General Sung-Chen-Yuan's country has no doubt about who is master at Peking. If he has not sold out to the Japanese, in keeping with a long line of inglorious tradition, he sees that resistance would be hopeless. If his "settlement" goes on, the Japanese would retake nearly the province without further unpleasantness than to have to use an army fighting for them.

SAFETY FIRST

Mayo Henry has raised the point that before council launches into an extension of the city's power plant, at a cost of a million dollars or perhaps more, consideration should be given to the safety of the plant being put out of commission, even if it were to be done at a loss.

The question has often been raised many times in the past, and on the strength of engineering advice the present location of the plant has been accepted as suitable. Twice in the history of the city the plant has been crippled for a time

by flooding, and has been within measurable distance of being washed away.

At least half a century ago, the water rose forty-five feet and flooded the plant. The electric light and power system went out of business. The street railway went out of business. The pumping plant went out of business. These events occurred in the year 1880, but it is indefinite just that cool weather came along and stopped the rapid melting of snow and ice in the mountains where the river rises; while a few days of extreme heat melted the snow and the plant went out of business.

What happened to the Edmonton Lumber Co.'s saw-mill, located at ground approximately as far above water-level, is evidence very much to the point.

The suspension of services and threat to the plant itself may never again occur. But it may be repeated when the high water period comes next summer, or in any succeeding summer. The possibility will not be removed by optimistic assumptions that do not exist—entertained mainly by those who have never seen the Saskatchewan on a rampage.

In the report which they made to council in 1929, Mr. A. G. Christie and Mr. W. J. Cunningham recognized the existence of this danger. In that connection they said:

"A proposal has been raised regarding flood conditions at the present site. A large power plant must be built very close to its supply of cooling water, namely the Saskatchewan river, so that any other flooding of the river will affect the civil service as well as the power plant. What is the effect of this will be the same risk from fire.

The result of all this is the world's most efficient and dependable bureaucracy—Chicago Daily News.

Current Comment

SCRAPS OF PAPER

According to a cable from London a study just completed by a group of history scholars reveals that from the fifteenth century B.C. to the nineteenth century A.D. over the last 34 centuries there have been 3,000 years of war and only 227 years of peace.

And, during the period, 8,000 peace treaties were signed—each of which was to remain binding for ever—Victoria Times.

PATRONAGE IS OUT

The British have practically eliminated the greatest curse of our system—patronage. The spoils go not to the victors in the form of jobs, and Government officials are now required as a means for favoring vote-givers. Jobs are secured almost wholly through competitive examination, and are held permanently.

The result is a corps of civil servants with traditions and morale and a high degree of competence. Their pay is high—the top salary received by a permanent official is \$1,200 a month, and only three of these. All salaries incidentally are subject to the usual income tax.

Rarely does a civil servant yield to the temptation of entering private business. It isn't that he is not allowed to do so, but the civil service is rather like a closed corporation.

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MONETARY REFORM

Baron Tweddemuir

Director, League of Nations' Office

Perhaps the most outstanding lesson of the slump is to be found in the profound change which it has produced in ideas about monetary policy. In that field more than in any other lies the most important lesson to be learned. The demonstration that one country after another the upturn in business and employment coincided with the reduction of wage rates, the cutting of costs, or the devaluation of the currency, came with the abandonment of deflation and the adoption of monetary expansion has made a deep impression upon the world.

As a result, the whole outlook on the future of social and economic policy that governed the world during the last decade has undergone a radical change. The idea that governments must intervene to ward off or mitigate depressions is added belief; that if the secrets of a new technique can be mastered they can take effective and appropriate action. As Mr. Keynes writes: "The most important of all the new attitudes is that of the public—of all—politicized bankers, economists and economists are faced with a scientific problem which we have never tried to solve before."

For the first time, we are witnessing the reorganization of governments, such as those of Canada and the United States, to a machinery for arresting the downward swing of the pendulum when it sets in, and thus averting another economic cataclysm. Instead of the old approach of the onset of the next hurricane in the old spirit of "wait and see," the new approach, contrivance, and calculation is now being applied in order to withstand it. For that purpose it is now realized that a very potent weapon is the ability to expand the credit available to the nation.

As a result, the whole world is now faced with a new and most important problem: What is the best way to meet the social and economic needs of every citizen in the state?

This revolution in ideas is so astonishing and its effects likely to be so far-reaching that its original source of consideration. To explore the new world of the future, a detailed examination of the history of the last ten years would go well beyond the compass of this report. All that can be done here is to sketch very summarily some of the most essential points.

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None of these measures achieved the desired result. Unemployment continued to mount towards a total of 100,000,000, and the social structure continued to shrink and confidence to diminish. As prices fell, the burden of every debtor was multiplied, most of all in the farming communities, because agriculture produced only a small percentage of other commodities. It followed that farmers were progressively unable to meet their obligations, to pay their taxes, and to consume their proper share of the national production.

As the depression continued, it became likewise unable to meet the interest on their external debt and to maintain the value of their imports in the face of the dwindling value of their exports. To give one example, which is typical of the general situation, the value of British imports in 1932, despite Poland's foreign debt amounted in 1929 to 3,799 million zlotys against which was set her export value at 2,314 millions. By great exertions the debt had been reduced to 1,700 million zlotys, but the value of her exports had fallen away to 925 millions, so that mainly through the action of world prices against which the country was practically powerless, its position was rendered extremely difficult.

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Passing Show

By ERNEST COPWER

News reports inform us that at the Calgary Stampede, His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir dined off sow belly and beans—and liked it. Of course he'd like it. Isn't there a legend to the effect that a Scotchman's capacity is "any given quantity."

The Governor-General's choice of reading material, purchased in Winnipeg in contemplation of his long and arduous trip, is interesting in view of the fact that among his literary interests is the study of native Indian legends. He bought books to the value of \$1.20 and got six of them. A wag might say he spent a Bucanan 20 cents on his literary meal.

Forword! In his choice words of the works of Joseph Conrad, who spent his life at sea on sailing ships. When Conrad first shipped himself as a sailor he was a Polish youth who could not speak one word of English, yet in his own day he took his place among the world's greatest writers in that language. He explored the deep recesses of the tongue even more fruitfully than have many noted writers who learned English in famed universities and who were scions of established families.

In his present tour Baron Tweedsmuir is getting to the heart of Canadian life to a greater degree than has any of his predecessors. For his studies and his interests he mingle with the humbler walks of life. He is the sole fellow well known to cowboys, prospectors, coal miners, fishermen, lumberjacks, and the like. His name is in our national existence—a Scott from Missouri.

Perhaps the Governor-General's present literary interests will afford him an opportunity to learn more about the life of the Indians in the West. In the House of Lords he will be a member of the Indian Committee.

There is, however, something very remarkable in this reform and that is that the Indians in Canada, where something very definite is decided in lacking in the rest of the country, are in the lead in social reform.

Strange indeed are the moods of the Indians in this country. It appears that adulteries will lose its virtuous position in the eyes of the public. It is a fact that adulteries are not illegal in Canada, and legal ethics are not the same as in America. The Indians have a code of their own which they have adopted from the United States. In 1928, according to his passport, he was born in the United States. He has been a resident of the United States for 15 years.

It is apparent to recall that the Italian who died in 1933, was put in a Italian prison for life, but when his son got his release to return to his home in Italy, he was not allowed to do so. He had to go to a prison in Italy for 10 years.

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SIDE GLANCES

—By George Clark



"Now aren't you glad I saved these old newspapers? Your lunch club seems to think they have discovered a great speaker."



"Father—You glad I saved these old newspapers? Your lunch club seems to think they have discovered a great speaker."



"Son, I didn't have it. I had to spend a lot of money to get it."



"There is, however, something very remarkable in this reform and that is that the Indians in Canada, where something very definite is decided in lacking in the rest of the country, are in the lead in social reform."



"One of the greatest difficulties in this reform is that the Indians in Canada are in the lead in social reform."



"One of the greatest difficulties in this reform is that the Indians in Canada are in the lead in social reform."



GIBSON TALKS ON CANADA AS PEACE FORCE

University Summer Session
Hears Visiting Lecturer
On History

Canada's contribution to peace would be incalculable if it were willing to take an unequivocal part in the fight against war. J. A. Gibson, visiting lecturer in modern history at the University of Alberta summer session, told a large public meeting at Convocation Hall Monday night.

Presided over by Dean W. H. Atkinson, the meeting marked the third and concluding lecture on international events sponsored by the University. Gibson, a well-traveling lecturer for the Canadian League of Nations society.

INDIVIDUAL POSITION

Gibson has chosen the impression, perhaps unwittingly, that she is willing to accept all the benefits to the League of Nations membership without being asked to bear the corresponding responsibilities the lecture asserted.

With a view to war, Gibson stressed, Europe is "clear and unequivocal," but, he added, that continent might be "more or less neutral" of hope and feel that the New World was being called in to redress the balance.

Present Mackenzie King's foreign policy, with its insistence upon Goodwill, is not only automatically by League decisions in respect to economic or military sanctions, but is also the result of the stature of a definite national program, Dr. Gibson stressed.

The speaker was not content that Canada would not go to war without the prior sanction and approval of the League, but a heavy responsibility upon members of the House of Commons, he said.

IN COMPETITION

Even though it was not suggesting that parliament was incapable of measuring up to this responsibility, Gibson said, the League's members would have to show a greater familiarity with international affairs than the average before Canadians would feel that the House was competent to make a war decision.

Condensation of agreements entered into outside the framework of the League of Nations, he said, by the speaker, who argued that the covenant was "one and individual," was not the best way to bring the world as the greatest inventor, continued to seek advances in the realm of wireless.

Guglielmo Marconi, periodically received the world's news from his wireless transmission from one end of the earth to the other, all this has come about through the experiments of a young Italian scientist.

He who died Tuesday, a senator of Italy, was the wireless wizard again as aboard his steaming yacht and piloted the craft from the coast of Sicily to Levant, Italy, guided only by radio beams. He called that his greatest achievement.

Since then wireless has progressed,

sometimes slowly and sometimes rapidly, until the actual transmission of messages across the Atlantic.

Marconi's wireless has taken the world as the greatest inventor, continued to seek advances in the realm of wireless.

PRESTIGE OF GENEVA

The prestige of Geneva might have been sustained if nations had more fully understood the nature whereby the application of sanctions would become automatic and effective.

Failure to make this provision for peace had permitted Mussolini to claim his own plaudits.

ETHNIC DEVELOPMENT

Today new things in wireless are holding the spotlight and always Marconi was leading. In 1929 he sat aboard his yacht, Elettra, off the port of Geneva and the sun, after a long night of wireless, had the air to light thousands of lamps at an electro-mechanical exposition held in Sydney, Australia.

"Science has changed things in the last few years," he said recently in London. "None can escape. But we must not be afraid of change."

Marconi's wireless has been done effectively. Marconi did it.

Meanwhile, Guglielmo Marconi, the great electrical, scientific, physician and industrialist, went on seeking the way.

MONARCH WANTED HIS MONEY BACK

The problem of exercise in high blood pressure is to find a normal figure, then the patient will find that a normal figure is an excellent exercise to be avoided when the high blood pressure is extreme. The patient may receive a strict warning not to throw a strain on the circulatory apparatus by running up and down stairs.

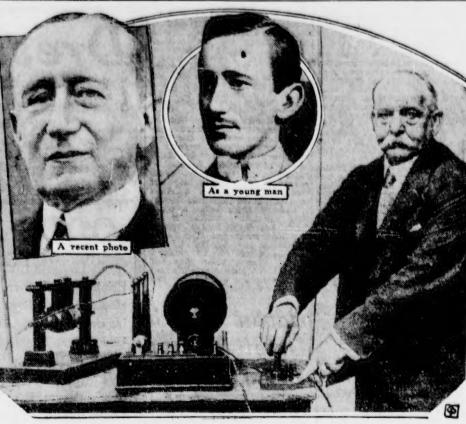
However, as the blood pressure is reduced and begins to come down to the normal figure, then the patient will find that a normal figure is an excellent exercise to be avoided when the high blood pressure is extreme. The patient may receive a strict warning not to throw a strain on the circulatory apparatus by running up and down stairs.

After the patient has so good a result that it is wise to indulge in a reasonable amount of exercise, it is then possible to follow such advice. The usual high blood pressure patient is not able to be active and is willing to be active and when he refrains from activity it is not possible to be active and when he wants to go ahead, as it is that he wants to go ahead.

However, in taking up any exercise schedule, especially if you are not used to it, it is wise to remember that you must begin slowly and gradually work up to the exercise that you are taking later. This means that you are to work only within the limits of the physical culture exercises chosen should be of the same intensity as the exercise or twice at least for the first few weeks.

There is an important point in many ways for the patient naturally desires to derive the greatest benefit from the exercise and the greatest safety. To jump into the middle of a strenuous and arduous exercise without adequate preparation would be a strain upon even the individual with normal blood

Behind Scenes of Radio Advance Sat Its Master, Guglielmo Marconi



Marconi's first radio set and his first assistant, C. S. Kemp.

Telephone communication across the Atlantic, international broadcast, wireless telegraphy, wireless transmission from one end of the earth to the other, all this has come about through the experiments of a young Italian scientist.

He who died Tuesday, a senator of Italy, was the wireless wizard again as aboard his steaming yacht and piloted the craft from the coast of Sicily to Levant, Italy, guided only by radio beams.

He called that his greatest achievement.

Since then wireless has progressed,

sometimes slowly and sometimes rapidly, until the actual transmission of messages across the Atlantic.

Marconi's wireless has taken the world as the greatest inventor, continued to seek advances in the realm of wireless.

ADVANCES IN TELEVISION

Probably most interesting of all in the realm of wireless to the layman is the ability to "see" in the forest of the television.

Marconi, the Italian wizard of the ether, had a positively uncanny ability to bring in the forest of television to the home of the average man in another place.

But outside the ken of the average man is another place, the microwave, which would probably be suddenly catapulted to the front rank by which a brilliant could paralyze his foes' tanks or airplanes.

He could counteract the effect of the initial paralyzing beam — all these have been done by the scope of Marconi's experiments.

HUMANS IMPROVE LITTLE

Only recently it was announced that man had made a great stride in the art of improving his life.

It was said that man had been able to nullify an entire life.

But outside the ken of the average man is another place, the microwave, which would probably be suddenly catapulted to the front rank by which a brilliant could paralyze his foes' tanks or airplanes.

He could counteract the effect of the initial paralyzing beam — all these have been done by the scope of Marconi's experiments.

SCIENCE HAS CHANGED THINGS

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There is an important point in many ways for the patient naturally desires to derive the greatest benefit from the exercise and the greatest safety. To jump into the middle of a strenuous and arduous exercise without adequate preparation would be a strain upon even the individual with normal blood

pressure, throwing an extra load upon the heart and lungs which they are not accustomed to carrying.

Walking is a splendid exercise for the patient with arterial hypertension, but the patient at the start, a walk of not more than 10 minutes is all that should be taken.

Marconi's wireless has been done effectively. Marconi did it.

Horde Of Mormon Cricket Advances

SUNDAY, July 26 — Recent ac-

tuations of the British Monar-

chus, Sir Gilbert Talbot, governor

of Calais, presented by Vice-

Admiral Sir Edward Talbot.

One of them contains the re-

quest of the Lady Margaret of

Bourgogne (Burgundy),

Marconi's wireless has been done effectively. Marconi did it.

Monarch WANTED HIS MONEY BACK

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blood pressure is to find a normal

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pressure, throwing an extra load

upon the heart and lungs which

they are not accustomed to carry-

ing.

Wife Of Worker To Christen Warship

ROME, July 29 — By Premier

Mussolini's order, the wife of an

Italian sailor will be made

the godmother of the

Vittorio Veneto at the launching

of the new battleship.

She is Senora Maria Bertuzzi,

whose husband, employed in the

construction of the ship, was

recently killed in a

mine accident.

Her name will be used in the

ceremony.

Her name will be used in the

Little Orphan Annie



Listen Inn



SPRITELY young Milton Berle, comedy star of Broadway musical shows and radio pictures, will join Berni's party of guests in the Ole Maestro's NBC-Blu Network program on Tuesday, July 30.

NBC

(National Broadcasting Co.)
KOA, Denver, 830 K.C. KFL, Los Angeles, 830 K.C. KGO, San Fran.

TIME: 9 P.M., Standard

TUESDAY, JULY 26

6:30—Johnny Green Orch.

7:30—Hollywood Goddess

8:00—The Big Show

8:30—American P. Andy

8:45—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

9:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

11:30—Spiritual Fantasy

11:45—The Ole Maestro

11:55—Bill Botts

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—The Big Show

7:00—Your Hit Parade

7:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen Orch.

8:00—Uncle Earl

8:30—Hollywood Goddess

8:45—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

9:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

11:30—Spiritual Fantasy

11:45—The Ole Maestro

11:55—Bill Botts

THURSDAY, JULY 28

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

THURSDAY, JULY 30

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

MONDAY, AUGUST 5

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

MONDAY, AUGUST 12

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de Lacy Orch.

8:00—Lance Thompson Orch.

8:30—Spiritual Fantasy

8:45—The Ole Maestro

9:00—Bill Botts

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18

4:00—Beau Arts Trio

5:30—Hendrik Van Leeuwen

6:00—Bill Botts

6:30—The Big Show

7:00—Uncle Earl

7:30—Hudson de L

